

A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF THE

ENGLISH NATION.

Tuesday, June 11. 1706.

I Have endeavour'd to touch gently the Subject of the present War, and offer'd my Essay, and what I believe all good Men with were the happy Issues, of even the greatest Successes we can have from this War; viz. PEACE.

My design, I presume to say, is not only good, but I think both needful, significant, and seasonable; and I hope all Men that wish us well, will concur with me when they hear my Reasons for it, particularly to Anticipate the Repinings of those People, who, when ever a Peace shall follow, will be, as some are, always Quarrelling at the Good they possess, for want of something which they would have more.

There are not a few People now in the World, who, as the Disciples were sharing out Heaven for one another, expect the en-

tire Ruine and Destruction of *France*, and the devouring whole Provinces of it for our selves.

I FORESEE the Discontents of these People, when they shall find a Peace made, without great Indentures into the Hereditary Dominions of *France*, without large Portions taken from them and allotted to us; and for this Reason I endeavour'd to make it plain, that we Fight *not for Conquest* but FOR PEACE, and that Peace with Safety, or in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Words, a *firm and solid Peace*, is not only what we seek, but all that we ought to seek, and all that we need desire.

If I thought preventing future Cavils and Discontents at home, which some are very diligent to lay the Ground-Plot of a sufficient Argument to me, to Attempt setting Men

to

to rights in their Judgments ; I hope those who have excepted my Endeavours for Peace at Home when the occasion was plain-er, will have Charity enough, to see me pursuing the same design in a remoter view, and bear with my undirected Method, till they may fairly determine the Sincerity of the Doctrine by the Application ; as for Cavilling and Railing, I think it of no weight to deserve a Reply.

But we trusted that it had been He, that would have Redeem'd Israel, said the two Disciples, going to *Emaus*, Penfive and Amus'd, with the strange things that were fallen out, and it appears they were very much disappointed.

We thought we should have had a large share of *France*, and got something for our vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, will these Gentlemen allege, and here every body are Gainers by it, BUT WE, who have been the chief Sufferers, just as it was in the Peace of *Ryswick* ; What did we get by it and the like ?

To those People that are always enquiring what Advantage every thing is to us, and *what we shall get* ; I Answer, as I do in the Case of a Union with Scotland, to get Security of *what we have*, is the greatest Gain *England* can desire, and greater than other Nations can make ; and therefore we shall always be the greatest Gainer by Union and Peace with other Nations.

He that is already Rich, gains more by living in Peace with his poorer Neighbours, and being secur'd from their Plunderings and Depredations, than they can possibly gain by being oblig'd to be quiet.

England is posses'd of such a vast Wealth, both in Trade, People, and Dominion, that she wants nothing to secure her being the greatest Nation in the World ; but Peace — Union at Home, and Peace Abroad, is all She wants ; other Nations may thrive by Rapine, and Devastation, Invading others, and Tyrannizing at Home ; but *England* thrives best by Peace.

If we have Peace, we can get Money by all the Nations in the World ; Universal Trade pays Homage to our Manufactures ;

the Capital Stocks of our Merchants supplies whole Kingdoms, and we trust them till their own Produce can pay us ; the whole World wear our Cloaths, Employ our Poor, and return us the Riches and Sub-stance of their Respective Climates.

'Tis PEACE only we have to ask of the World, we have yet undiscovered Mines of Wealth in Trade, Latent Improvements, and growing Funds of Riches, which Ages to come can never Exhaust, and by which our Children, *if they have but a little more Wit than we*, viz. To look into them, will make *Britain* the Greatest, most Opulent, and most Terrible Nation in the World.

Waving then the Argument from Justice and Right, and the End of War, and cleaving to our real Interest only, I Humbly Appeal to all Men *that love the Prosperity of England, and wish for it*, for the Confirmation of this positive Maxim in our War ; viz. That we fight for PEACE.

Could we Conquer *France*, and reduce it entirely to the Dominion of the *British* Crown, govern it by a Lord Deputy as we do *Ireland*, and make it entirely dependent upon *England*, I would not assume, but I dare say, I am able to prove, that it should not be to the Advantage of *England* — one Shilling farther, than as it secur'd our Peace of Commerce, and whether it would do so or no, I very much question.

Let me bring the Article of *Spain* upon the Stage of Argument ; What do we Fight for there ? And as many Ignorant People have often said of that also ; *What shall we get by it ?* Why, 'tis most plain, that our War in *Spain*, over and above the reducing the Exorbitant Greatness of *France*, and Restoring the House of *Austria*, which are Political and Rational Ends ; our Gain by the *Spanish* War is PEACE, because Peace is the restoring our Commerce with that Country, by which we were always Gainers, above 2 Millions *per Annum*, and most of it in Bullion, the most Gainful and considerable Trade in the World.

'Tis evident, that PEACE is the only Treasure we want ; because take us in our Tra-

Trading Capacity, 'tis the Key to us of all the Treasure in the World, of which by Trade we reap the most considerable share.

The Scene of these things are the pressing Reasons, why I enquire into the Happy Consequences of our Victorious Campaign, that I may prepare Mens Minds to receive PEACE, as the teeming Mother of all Prosperity; not to dream of Conquests, and pulling down Nations, Dethroning Tyrants and such things, Exotick to our real Advantages; but to believe PEACE, a Jewel, which if our Generals can bring Home, we have really Glory enough, and Wealth enough, and Gain enough by the War, tho' it had lasted many Ages, and cost us many Millions more than it has.

Nor is it so in its self only, but more so to us, than to any Nation in the World: We can get more by Peace than any Nation, and we lose more for want of it than any Nation; Why have the *French* so many Privateers more than we; and why do they get so much by that Thieving Trade? The reason is plain, every corner of the Sea is full of our Ships, and our Wealth circulates thro' every Nation; but an *English* Privateer may Cruise upon the Ocean three Months, and not meet a *Frenchman*; we have most to lose, and therefore they have most opportunity to get, and for this very reason, if there were no other, we get more by Peace than they, because we lose more by War.

In the Consideration, and due Reflection therefore, on the vast Advantage of Peace to these Nations, and yet how Ignorant some People are pleas'd to be, as to those they call remote Advantages, I thought my self sufficiently justifi'd, in letting these Gentlemen see what we are a doing, that when Peace shall appear to be the End, and the Reward of all our Blood and Treasure, they may no more ask, *how we have got by it?*

Nor have I enter'd into the Terms of Peace but in general, and with the same design, to distinguish between Reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*, and Reducing

France it self as a Kingdom. It is not for me to prescribe to my Superiours, nor do I see any thing which looks like it, when I seem to Traverse the Grofs of those Demands, which all Europe have to make on the *K. of France*.

I am pursuing every Argument, that I imagine lyes in the way of such a Conclusion to this War, that all Men may be contented with ——— In this I follow the Vein of that Golden Mine of PEACE, which I am always pursuing; and I cannot but perswade my self, that those who believe me sincere in the Design will agree to the Method, or bear with a well meaning Mistake.

Certainly my Terms of Peace consist of Articles sufficiently mortifying to *France*, to clear me of any Suspicion, that I would be pleas'd with a Peace less sufficient than *England* can obtain or ought to expect; could we see *France* once reduc'd to parting with all his ill gotten Ground, restore the Liberty of the Protestant Religion in his own Dominion, and settling a Universal Tarriff of Trade, a general Guarantee, agreed on by the whole Confederacy, for the keeping him to the performance and cautionary Towns, given to the Protestants for their Security; I verily believe *Europe* would sleep in quiet, without any Apprehensions of his recovering his Power.

And though Peace may be made short of these great Attainments, yet I may be free to say, no such Peace as the Duke of *Marlborough* means, no firm and solid Peace can be made, but what must have its share of all these and the larger share the more firm and Solid.

Were this once obtain'd, methinks it must be a very proper Speculation for the King of *France*, to look back upon 50 Years of his past Reign, and see what he has been a doing in the World.

How vain all those great Actions, for which he has obtain'd the Name of *Glorious* and *Invincible*, have been in their own Nature, how weak in Design, and how much more Dishonourable in their Conclusion, than if they had never been undertaken. How

How a few Years have unravell'd all that *Web of Grandeur*, which he^d had spun out of the Bowels of his own Neighbouring Conuntries, with which he had wrapt himself as in a Golden Mantle, out-shining the Lustre of all his kind, and how having for for a very long Tract of Time, over-run the World with Blood, Devastations and Terror Providence that mounted him upon the Wings of Glory, has set him down just where he took him up, and he has now leisure to see that all his Life time he has been doing just nothing.

It cannot but be particularly Mortifying to him to Reflect upon the Seas of Blood he has spilt, the Ruin'd Countries, the Immense Treasures, and the Innumerable Oppressions of his Reign, merely to Erect that Gaudy Trifle we call *Greatness*, and how it has rous'd the World at vast Expence, to convince him, that his Fame is as Mortal as his Person, and may dye long before him, that he is far from being what his Flatterers have Careless'd him with invincible, and that a Mediocrity of Glory had been for him a much happier Station.

I offer these Speculations to those Gentlemen, as well as to the French King, who think Humane Greatness the Effect only of Humane Policy, and that the hand of Providence concerns it self not in these things.

As to the Grandeur of France, as it rose by Oppression, it falls by Violence, and so will all that Power sink, which sets it self up Independent of Heaven.

ERRATA.

REVIEW, N^o. 68. f. Tues. June 4. r. *Thw* sday June 6. P. 270. Col. 1. l. 2. i. *Vewins*, r. *Fervins*; l. 17. *Donay*, r. *Doua*; l. 25. f. *Deu*, r. *Dowx*; l. 33. for *the Empire*, r. it; l. 38. *Cities*, City; l. 48. f. *Hambergh*, r. *Homburgb*. P. 271. l. 25. f. *Cafe*, r. *cast*; l. 28. for *sent*, r. *lent*; Col. 2. l. 22. f. *thst*, r. *the*. P. 272. Col. 1. l. 15. f. *rbence* r. *when*; l. 45. for *Luncuburgb*, r. *Lunenburgh*.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart cheerful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than Musk, Civet, &c.) 'Tis indeed an unparallelled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompanied with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Just pub^lish'd.

Synopsis Palmariorum Mathematicarum: Or, a New Introduction to the Mathematics, containing the Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry Demonstrated, in a short and Easie Method; with their Application to the most Useful Parts thereof: As, Resolving of Equations, Infinite Series, making the Logarithms, Interest, Simple and Compound; the chief Properties of the Conic Sections; Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Fundamental Precepts of Perspective; Trigonometry; the Laws of Motion apply'd to Mechanic Powers, Gunnery &c. Designed for the Benefit, and adapted to the Capacities of Beginners. By William Jones. Printed for Jeffery Wale, at the Angel in St Paul's Church-Yard, 1706.

BY Sea or Land, the Venereal Disease is Cured with Safety, Speed, Privacy, Certainty, and without Confinement, by Dr. S—, at the Golden-Ball, in Bull-mart-Court on Ludgate-Hill, who has had 12 Years Experience, and above 1000 Patients in that particular Disease: a Box of his Pills and 8 Papers of Powder, with Printed Directions. Price 7 s.